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Written for the Iredell Express,

The Tomb of One I Love.

BY H. D. L.

I stand beside the silent tomb
Of one who long since died;
Who dwells where flowers forever bloom
And joys are multiplied.

Ere she had reached her eighteenth year
She fell by Death's cold hand—
She left the scenes of earthly care
And joined th' immortal band.

It seems but yesterday since we
Were walking side by side,
Talking of Life's uncertainty—
Of this world's adverse tide.

But many changes have been wrought
Since you and I met last:
The joys of old I've vainly sought—
They're numbered with the past.

I stand beside the old elm tree—
That favorite spot of ours—
The birds have ceased their songs of glee
And faded are the flowers!

I wander to the murm'ring stream
Where I have gone in yore;
But, oh! how dreary all things seem,
For Ella is no more!

Once more I stand beside the tomb
Where sleeps the one I love—
And gaze upon her starry home
In yon bright world above.

Thou happy being, far from time
With all its cares and pain;
O! may we meet in that bright clime
Where ransomed spirits reign!

Camp 10th S. C. V.,
Chickamauga, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1863.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

YOUNG LADIES

OF

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE,

BY

DR. JAMES G. RAMSEY;

MAY 20TH, 1863.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The circumstance under which we have convened to-day, renders it eminently proper, if not imperative, that the reflections of the hour should be, mainly, upon the subject of female education. When we remember that the Preacher hath said, "there is no new thing under the sun," it might savor of affectation to say, that I have nothing new to bring to your attention: and if it should be my province to indulge in the repetition of what others may have inculcated, under similar circumstances, I shall derive consolation from the reflection, that inspired prophecy has also proclaimed, that "precept must be upon precept, and line upon line."

Education is one of the most prominent features, as well as the most efficient lever, of civilization. To its meliorating influence we owe, in an eminent degree, our elevation above the brutes which surround us. By it we are literally brought out from our pristine rudeness, and trained up to beauty, happiness and usefulness.—Let me here be understood to speak not merely of mental, but also of physical and moral training—of the complete and rythmical development of the whole being; which is at once the design and necessity of our nature.—The Creator did not permit man to fall from his first estate of innocence and purity, that he might continue to grovel in darkness and misery, else He had never opened a door of escape; nor are the blight and mildew of the fall entirely consonant with man's nature, else he had never sought to emerge from their slime and filth.—The reflection, then, is as consolitary as it is rational, that the arm of Omnipotence is always outstretched to help those engaged in toiling up to the elevation of the sons of God. The advance has been slow, but it cannot be doubted that, during these six thousand years, the world has made much solid and substantial progress. More than four centuries ago, Jack Cade, an Irish adventurer, having gained some advantages in a rebellion against Henry VI of England, is represented by Shakspeare as berating Lord Say, in this style: "Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm: and whereas before our fathers had no other books but the score and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used: and contrary to the King, his crown and dignity, thou hast built a paper-mill. It will be proved to thy face, that thou hast men about thee, that usually taulk of a noun and a verb; and such abominable words, as no christian ear can endure." Such were the sentiments, the great dramatic poet, attributed to one, who aspired to the throne of England, in the middle of the fifteenth century. Doubtless much poetic license was used, to convey *much* truth; and the sentiments attributed to Cade were no imperfect index of the ignorance of the more common people of those times.

Let us advance two centuries later and contrast, the estimate which the Puritans of New England, placed upon education, with that of Cade in the times of Henry. I am aware that it is the fashion of the times, to deride and traduce the Puritans; but who will not applaud the law, which sprang from their customs and decreed that "none of the brethren shall suffer so much *barbarism* in their families, as not to teach their children and apprentices so much learning as may enable them perfectly to read the English tongue."

In the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six—more than a century later—our fathers met in convention, at Halifax, in this good Old North State, and framed a State Constitution. They went a step further, than the Puritans of the preceding generation, and as an evidence of their appreciation of the blessings of education, and as an earnest of their intention to secure the same to their posterity, they decreed:

"That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices, and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities." The advance here, we see, is from private to public instruction, and is placed beyond a contingency.

The arts have contributed, within the last few centuries, most successfully, to the perpetuation of science. The art of printing, the discovery of the mariner's compass, the application of steam to locomotion, and of electricity to the transmission of intelligence, have rendered the attainments of one age so accessible to another, that knowledge is, to a great extent, a thing of memory and its acquisition a labor of synthesis. Notwithstanding all this it must be conceded that ignorance, like "spiritual wickedness," is still abroad in the land, even "in high places." No age can, without a peradventure, secure its own elevation to its successor, nor can the attainments of one generation become those of another, without an effort. Each generation has, substantially, to emerge from the same level, and toil upwards for itself; and the same is true of every individual. Hence it is that history is certainly repeating itself; and the joys and sorrows, reverses and triumphs of one generation are those of another. Hence it is that the same college at which the mother was instructed, is preserved for the daughter; and the same truths which were taught the one, are applicable to the other. For this reason, every little girl in my presence, must learn to labor, and labor to learn. Those, then, make a fatal mistake, whether they be parents or children, who suppose that such progress has been attained in the art of teaching, as to preclude the vigorous employment, on their part, of all the energies and pliances which were indespensable in former times.

The providence of our fathers, and the facilities of the age have given us educational advantages, surpassing any preceding age or country, if we except, perhaps, the common school system of Prussia, and a few of the universities of the old world. But it is a most remarkable fact that, until within comparatively a recent period, nearly all the educational facilities of the times, have been afforded to males, while the female portion of the human family has been most scantily provided for. It is a melancholy, and at the same time a most significant fact, that it is only in countries blessed with knowledge, and especially with christianity, that women have attained to social position, and any elevation above that of practical slavery. In Mohammedan countries, even the middling classes of females—who are said to enjoy far more liberty than the higher—are shut up in one end of their houses, and the key of the only door leading to their apartment is held by the husband. It is a great privilege to be permitted to go in and out at pleasure. Pigs, dogs, women, and other impure animals, are forbidden, by law, to enter a mosque; and the hour of prayer must not be proclaimed by a female, a madman, a drunkard or a decrepit person. Polygamy is the rule with the wealthy Turks; and hundreds and thousands of the most beautiful and lovely females are shut up within the walls of the harems—slaves to the sensuality of the Sultan. These female slaves are sold in the slave markets of Constantinople; having been previously bought or impressed in Circassia—a land famed, ever since the days of Sarah, the wife of Abraham, for the beauty of its females. The Persians are said to have been the first to carry their wives and children with them to the field of battle. They do so, they say, that the sight of all that is most dear to them may animate them to fight more valiantly in their defense. And yet every grandee in Persia has his harem of incarcerated women; and the monarch his seraglio—a perfect city in miniature—where women, alone, fill all the offices, even to that of chief equerry, and captain of the gate. Notwithstanding this chivalry, and boasted affection for the sex, the law which requires the testimony of four women, when the declaration of two men is sufficient, evinces the true estimate, and real contempt, in which their women are held.

"The Shaster, or Hindoo Bible, forbids a woman to see dancing, hear music, wear jewels, blacken her eyebrows, eat dainty food, sit at a window, or view herself in a mirror, during the absence of her husband; and it allows him to divorce her if she has no sons, injures his property, scolds him, quarrels with another, or presumes to eat before he has finished his meal." If the Hindoo women are like many American, it is difficult to conceive of a state of self-denial more galling and intolerable than that of never being permitted to see dancing, hear music, wear jewels, sit at a window, and view themselves in a mirror except in the presence of their husbands. Were these rules observed among us, many of our better halves would grow exceedingly affectionate, and the demand for our life-giving presence would be constant and imperative. No Hindoo woman is allowed to give evidence in a court of justice. Even the higher classes are forbidden to read or write; the ignorance and superstition of the people inducing the belief, that these accomplishments would unfit the females for the duties of domestic life, and bring untold misfortune upon them. Wives never call their husbands by name but always say, "the master"; and yet, so strong is the natural affection which the great—but to them unknown—God has implanted in the breast of these deluded women, that when permitted to leave the zananah, they frequently accompany their masters to the field of battle, and when wounded, implore their husbands to kill them to avoid falling into the hands of their enemies.

The ancient Egyptians believed the Nile would not overflow and fertilize the soil, and thus enable them to raise beautiful crops, unless it was appeased by a human sacrifice. Hence, it was their annual custom to select one of their most beautiful maidens, and after decorating her in the most magnificent manner, to plunge her into the stream, where she perished beneath the waves, and furnished food for their crocodile gods. A similar custom is said to have prevailed in Africa, upon the Niger.

In no country in the world, perhaps, is the condition of women more deplorable than in Africa. In the departments of Dahomey and Ashantee, the women perform all the manual labor, even to the building of their houses, while the men regale themselves in indolence and ease, looking on while their wives perform these labors, with more complacency than women look upon their toiling husbands in christian countries. At the death of a King his wives, and his slaves of both sexes, often to the number of one hundred, are put to death, from the superstitious idea that he will need their attendance in another world.

Were it not for the fact, that it is becoming fashionable to eulogize England and her stable institutions, I should not allude to the reasons given by some of her male lawgivers, for the law which enacts that "sons shall be preferred before daughters," in the distribution of property. The complacent lawgivers say, "the sons shall be preferred," because they are "the worthiest of blood." On the contrary it is affirmed, that women are capable, in law, of serving in almost all the offices of the Kingdom of Great Britain. It must not be forgotten, however, that this privilege extends to but a very few of the women—to those only, who are so fortunate as to be descended from the nobility. The great mass of the women of England are in the eye of the law, not only of inferior blood, than their noble lords and sisters, but all of them, are bloodless creatures when compared with the lords of creation. In Republican Rome the women inherited equally with the men; and so it is in Republican America. It is to be hoped that women will study this subject of blood—will enlarge upon the reasons which have satisfied the male lawgivers of England, that sons are "the worthiest of blood," when compared with daughters—before they conclude to supplant the republican institutions of our fathers, with the monarchical systems, under whose tyranny they groaned; and to escape from which they endured untold hardships; and poured out the crimson current of life itself, upon victorious fields of strife and carnage.

Such was and such still is the degraded condition of woman in Mohammedan and Pagan lands. Cast now the eye abroad over the nations covered with the light of knowledge, as with a garment, and with the blessings of that Christianity which comes "with healing in his wings," and has elevated women from their low estate and given them husbands that love, defend and cherish them, sons that rise up and call them blessed, and nations that accord to them the place allotted by heaven—and draw the contrast. Look at the picture, my female friends, and day by day, at matin and vesper, your hearts will exclaim with Mary of old, "My soul doth magnify the Lord; for he hath regarded the low estate of his handmaiden, and exalted them of low degree; for he that is mighty hath done to me great things; and holy is his name."

There is an awakened feeling throughout the civilized world with regard to female education; and we hail this as the harbinger of brighter times for future generations. It must be confessed, however, that even at this day, and in this country, many erroneous ideas and prejudices exist upon this subject. Because woman's physical, and perhaps her mental and moral conformation is not identical with man, she is too often denied their full development: and because the Creator denominated her a help-meet, it has been too generally assumed that her position must be subordinate.—Physiologists inform us that, as a general rule, her brain is a fraction smaller than that of man; and we all know that her frame is more attenuated, delicate and beautiful. The brain of Madame De Stael, however, weighed equal to that of the intellectual giant Byron, who "stooped to touch the loftiest thought." It may well be doubted whether any mental advantage remains with man; because if he excels in one department, woman does in another; if his intellectual faculties are more vigorous, hers are more sprightly; if his powers of combination are superior, her imagination is more vivid, and her sentiments and emotions far more perfect.

Notwithstanding the awakened feeling and progress in the few past years, with regard to her education, she has seldom, if ever, enjoyed the advantages of the lordly sex. Where are woman's universities, and how long and uninterruptedly has she been permitted to remain at the free schools, and colleges, scarcely deserving the name, which have been doled out to her, as a favor, rather than as a right? It will be time enough to decide this question, when she has been permitted to enter the lists, and compete with man upon equal terms.

A strange—and as we have seen a Hindoo notion—is still prevalent, in some parts, that education unfits a woman for the duties of her station in life—that it makes her pedantic and affected, and causes her to abjure "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit." If this notion is correct, then ignorance is the best civilizer of the human race; and ignorance of the duties of the female, in her station in life, the best qualification for fulfilling them. In the ironical language of Sydney Smith, "women are delicate and refined only because they are ignorant; they manage their household only because they are ignorant; they attend to their children only because they know no better." If women, who have a little education, are vain and pedantic it is only because they have never taken large and tranquilizing draughts from the Pierian spring—a little more knowledge would sober them. Vanity and pedantry are prompted by the supposition, that the diffusion of knowledge is not equal and general; and by the presumption that their possessor luxuriates in rare and uncommon attainments. No lady is vain because she possesses teeth and hair, two eyes and cheeks, but because it is a fact, either real or imaginary, that her teeth are more pearl-like, her hair more glossy, and her ringlets more beautiful, her eyes more facinating and sparkling, and her cheeks more ruddy and inviting than those of other women. The cure for literary vanity, is to render high intellectual attainments more common: pedants and blues will then become extinct, or migrate to more genial climes.

It has been said that "women have, of course, all ignorant men for enemies to their instruction, who being bound (as they think) in point of sex, to know more, are not well pleased in point of fact to know less." This accounts at once for the numerous and silly objections which are from time to time raised against female education, and for the imperfect opportunities afforded women for mental improvement. We are not sure that even learned men have not a little jealousy; and it is by no means certain that they would not feel themselves shorn of much of their importance, if compelled to abandon the monopoly of science and compete upon a common forum, for the wreath of victory, with the weaker sex. Nor is pedantry confined to women or to literary characters and pursuits. Vanity is a common weakness of both sexes, and every pursuit. It is found, as the offspring of ignorance, every where—the farmer and mechanic, the physician and lawyer, the preacher and butcher (not to mention the dancing master,) all have it; and the most ignorant are infested, perhaps, most of all. It was the wisest man who pronounced all things "vanity, and vexation of spirit"; had he known less, even he might have been proved vain and presumptuous; because,

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

The conclusion of the whole matter is, that knowledge is the best cure for conceit and folly.

Again: a want of a proper appreciation of female education is evinced in the eager pursuit of riches, and the worship of Dives to the exclusion of Minerva; and unless more correct ideas get abroad, on this subject, the full development of the female mind cannot be attained, in this country. The mania for riches is furious, so much so, that it subornates every thing else, to its service. Even Knowledge is sought for that it may contribute to wealth. The true path, in the opinion of many, to happiness lies, not through the temple of Knowledge, but through the tables of the money changer. It is impossible, as a rule, that property can remain, undiminished, in the same hands, in this country, longer than one generation. A father toils and accumulates property, to be divided among his children, to be again subdivided among theirs; and thus the elevation to riches is scarcely gained, until the cumulations of a life-time of toil and labor like the stone of Sysephus, roll bounding to the level whence they came. When a richly stored mind comes to be valued more than glittering wealth; when Knowledge is esteemed of more value than costly array; and when it is sought after, not only as the lever of power and the key to the coffers of gold, but for its intrinsic worth, as the way and means to happiness and usefulnes, then, and then only, may we look for a proper appreciation of female education, in this country. Thus we may look for female schools, Colleges and Universities, where the little Miss will learn something more than affectation and cant; when her time will not be consumed in "practicing attitudes" before the glass, and growing sentimental over *billet doux*, albums, and novels; and when she will cease to be a thing of gossamer and tiffany—a noli-me-tangere of rouge and pearl-white—but being educated for practical life, she will become a practical creature, and fill her true position in the family, and in society. Education is properly divisible into two stages or depatments, which are complements of each other. The first is parental; the second academic. The greatest impediment to the advancement of the child in school, is the deficiency, or entire want, of parental discipline and training. It is scarcely possible to realize the untold evils inflicted upon the world by the improper discharge of parental duty; or to over estimate the blessings of training up children in the way they should go. I solemnly believe that the dissolution of the U. S., once the pride, glory and strength of America, and the calamities of the present fratricidal war consequent thereon, are eminently referable to this source. We all [illegible] century, perhaps [illegible] arisen—not only at the North but at the South also—a dashing, flashing, impudent exquisite, called, "Young America." The "young hopeful" was confided, in his earliest years, to the darkey nurse at the South, and Irish help, at the North, while his mother was gadding and tattling from house to house, or if perchance at home, lolling on her sofa, in most profound reverie over the last novel; the father, perhaps, in the meantime, discussing mint-juleps and *polishes* in grog shops and taverns, or hybernating at the faro-bank. Every whim and caprice of "mother's darling" had to be gratified. Chains, toys, dogs, darkies and helps, were alike chastised, for his amusement or appeasement whenever his vindictiveness evinced itself in kicks and squalls. Before he had shed his pin-a-fore "the little man" had set up for himself. His nocturnal perambulations were begun, and his mother did not know he was out; they were continued and he did not care whether she knew it or not. Raised up thus in contempt of parental law and authority, he proceeded to defy civil and religious laws. The fathers of the republic were old fogies to him; innovation was his progress—the Bible and the constitution were obsolete, and his shekinah was "manifest destiny" and "the higher law." Having nearly the whole race of his cotemporaries for accomplices, he operated for the destruction of order, law and government, and finding co-operators both North and South, has, we fear, but too well succeeded.

Depend upon it, my friends, children must be governed. Folly is bound up in their hearts, and there are occasions on which the rod must not be spared. Children governed well at home, are obedient at school, and submit to the laws of their country.—When taught habits of industry at home, they will not be idle at their books. When taught to toil with their hands, in useful labor, they strive to learn, in mental effort. Useful labor thus becomes a habit, which brings forth fruit, an hundred fold, upon the great field of life. On the contrary children not governed at home, will not submit to government at school. The little girl, for example, who has been indulged in every whim and foolish notion at home, will not only be incorrigible at school, but the man that takes her for a wife, will find it "better to dwell in the corner of a house-top," than with her "in a wide house." Will she be the virtuous woman described by Solomon who openeth her mouth with wisdom, and hath the law of kindness under her tongue? Will her hands hold the distaff, and layeth she her hands to the spindle? Will she rise while it is yet night and give meat to her household and a portion to her maidens? No, she will be and do none of these; but whether married or single, she will, as Paul says, learn to be idle, wandering about from house to house: and not only idle but a tattler also and a busybody, speaking things which she ought not.

A profound truth is poetically expressed when we say,

"'Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

First impressions are the most important, because the most lasting.—There must be a reform in family education. To this end, as parents, we must learn first to govern ourselves; and second, to set a proper example before our children. No one who cannot govern himself is fit to govern others: and the same is true of a parent who teaches one action and pursues another. These things require much thought and self-denial—constant vigilance and effort, and, when properly performed, much prayer for guidance and direction. But all this, and much more, must be submitted to and endured, or the end cannot be attained. Substitution may answer in the warfare of nations, but not in the warfare of life. The school and academy only continue and influence that instruction and mental discipline, which should begin at home. Napoleon, anxious, and at a loss what to do for the education of the French people, inquired of a lady what the youth of

the nation needed in this aspect, and her laconic reply was, "mothers." If France had had the right sort of mothers, the "reign of terror" would not have entitled her to the appellation of "the maniac of the nations." Let us take warning. 'Is there a mother present, to-day, who has neglected personal effort, and is relying upon this or any other institution of learning, or upon any combination of fortuitous circumstances, for the formation of virtuous habits in her daughter; she may find, when too late that she has fatally erred. Is there a patriot here who has neglected family government, and is relying upon schools and the general diffusion of knowledge to promote order and perpetuate good government; he will permit me to tell him, that he is attempting to purify the streams which flow from a corrupt fountain. No, let us abide by the fact, that it is natural influence—exerted for the most part in the quietude of home—which must be the great agent in the hands of God, in bringing back our guilty race to duty and to happiness.*

It may be laid down as an axiom, that education should be commensurate with the influence for good which its recipient is capable of exerting.—Judged by this test, female education should be most thorough and complete. It is true that at woman's bidding Adam ate the fruit

"Of that forbidden tree whose natural taste
Brought death into the world and all our wo"

At her behest also, the head of John, the Baptist was exhibited in a charger. The beauty of the wayward Helen, not only kept the ancient world in arms for ten long years, but was the cause, also, of "woes unnumbered" to Greece and Troy. Mark Anthony, and the mighty Cæsar kneeled, in turn, before the beautiful but profligate Cleopatra, and forgot to conquer while entangled in the meshes of love. But it were an ungracious task to continue this narrative of evil influence and crime. Let us turn to the bright side of the picture. The celebrated traveller Mungo Park bears this testimony to the goodness and kindness of woman.—"In all my wanderings," says he, "I found woman uniformly kind and compassionate, and I can truly say as my predecessor, Mr. Ledgard, has said before me: 'To a woman I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship without receiving a decent and friendly answer. If I was hungry or thirsty, wet or sick, they did not hesitate, like the men, to perform a generous action. In so free and so kind a manner did they contribute to my relief, that if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry, I ate the coarsest morsel with double relish.'" What would the world be without the kind and beneficent influence of woman? The due of Hermon fell not more gently upon the mountains of Zion, than her gentle looks and benignant smiles—yea her crystal tears fall with life giving power and gentle balm upon the efforts of virtuous, and even wayward man, while traveling through this vale of tears. With angelic affection she cradles our infancy upon her bosom; and when sickness comes she bathes the aching brow, and in the stillness of the long night, when man and nature rest, her watching eye refuses to slumber, and as star by star fades away, she, solitary and alone, awaits the dawning light. When in answer to her prayers our diseases are rebuked, no heart tears more devoutfully thankful to our God; and when the fresh earth shall cover our mortal bodies, no tears will fall—no heart will bleed—like hers: and no hand but her's will plant the ever living green upon our graves—the sad but true emblem of her never dying affection.

"There is none
In all this cold and hollow world, no fount
Of deep, strong, deathless love, save that within
A mother's heart."

No nation, on the tide of time, has grown great and strong, when women were not strong and great, honorable and honored. Their greatness and strength may not have been visible, but must have been felt—may not have been accorded, but surely existed.—Among the Hebrew women, Sarah was a faithful wife, Jocheber a faithful mother, Miriam a prophetess, whose visit at the Red Sea, and whose song of praise to that God who had "triumphed gloriously, and thrown the horse and his rider into the sea" as she struck the loud sounding timbrel—inspired the courage, elevated the aspirations and fixed the faith of the chosen people. When we turn to the republics of Rome and Greece we find that, although, a Semprona might dance "with more grace and art than became a virtuous woman," yet there were the chaste Lucretia, the innocent Virgilia and the patriotic Vetruria. The Grecian mother could send forth her sons to battle with the injunction to return, with their shields or upon them—to conquer or die. It is said that the gifted and eloquent Pericles was indebted to the beautiful and accomplished Aspasia, for much of his success in life. Plato asserts that this most extraordinary woman was the preceptress of Socrates, and composed the celebrated funeral oration, which Pericles delivered upon those who fell in the Peloponessian war, which was the crowning effort of his oratory and has immortalized his name. We cannot hush the voice of war, but we can calm, for a moment, the tumults of passion. Let us look back upon the broad land of Washington. We know what it was—strong, great and glorious; but we know not—no, the wisest seer among us knows not—what it shall be. This we know of the sacred past; the United States were not great and mighty without the agency of great and good women. There was no man like unto the father of his country. Washington was a good and great man, because he had a good and faithful mother. That mother once replied to the encomiems, which the Marquis de La Fayette, lavished upon her son, "I am not surprised at what George has done, for he was always a good boy." Such was the modesty, and such too was the faith of the mother of Washington—truly "a good tree bringeth forth good fruit."

Randolph, although a genius of transcendent ability, was neither so great nor so good a man as Washington; but he has told us that he was saved from French infidelity only by the recollection of the time, when his sainted mother used to take his little hands in hers, and causing him to bow at her knee, to pray "Our Father which art in heaven."

"O Mother, sweetest name on earth,
We lisp it on the knee—
And idolize its sacred worth,
In manhood's ministry.
And if I e'er in heaven appear—
A mother's holy prayer,
A mother's hand and gentle tear,
That pointed to a Saviour here
Shall lead the wanderer there."

Young Ladies: I have, at detached intervals and at great inconvenience, gotten together these somewhat desultory remarks. It has been my aim,

"To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind
To breathe the enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

If I have only imperfectly succeeded, I shall be most amply repaid. And now permit me to ask you, why you are here? Why was this edifice erected, and this College instituted at such a cost of money, and amid so many prayers? Your fathers and brothers are, perhaps, far away upon fields of strife and blood, and your mothers and sisters toiling and economizing at home while you are placed here. You are not here that you may idle your time away in listless folly, and indulge your fancy and pride in dress and pleasure. You are not placed here, alone

"To guide the pencil, turn the tuneful page,"

and cull the flowers only from the garden of Knowledge. No! no!! my young friends, think me not unkind when I tell you, that although you are young now, and your hearts light and gay, this may not, will not, always be the case. May a long life of happiness, and a green old age be yours; but remember that care and sorrows will come, and storms of adversity may cross your path. It is to prepare for the journey of life that you are placed here. Learn to labor, and labor to learn. Store your minds with useful knowledge. Submit to the regulations of your teachers, they may appear arbitrary and useless, but the self-denial acquired thereby, will be useful under far grater trials and difficulties, in after life. Wrap up, clothe yourselves while here—the storms of life will surely overtake you. Keep your young hearts pure; and let nothing that is impure and unholy obtrude itself upon your thoughts. Do these things and beauty and loveliness will attend your footsteps, happiness will wreathe its garlands around your brow, earth will be your paradise and heaven your home.

Permit me, in conclusion, my friends, to indulge in a few remarks, which seem to be called for by the exigencies of the times.

Two years ago, this was a happy land, and peace and prosperity were within our borders. The locomotive carried along its iron track, in sportive majesty, bearing along the gay and lovely among men and women; and the copious products of the workshop and farm, in exchange for the rich merchandize of foreign nations. The song of the merry boatman re-echoed from the adjacent hills as his richly freighted vessel rode upon the gentle bosom of our rivers. The whistle of the plough-boy and the song of the maiden fell sweetly upon the ear of the good mother and the venerable father, as they reclined at ease, beneath the shade and shelter of their peaceful home.—But the scene has changed. The Union of States, that Washington and Webster regarded as inseparable from liberty, is rent assunder, red armed war stalks through the land, and "carnage has sat down to her repast." The plough-boy has left the half ploughed field, and clothed in martial panoply, hastened away to the tented field: and the maiden's merry song is subdued into the funeral dirge. At morning, noon, and night, the father's and mother's eyes rest upon the vacant seats of their sons, and like Jacob of old, the patriarch exclaims, "Joseph is not, and Simeon is not, and ye will take Benjamin away—all these things are against me."

Wars are afflictions which spring not from the ground. They are the scourge of the Almighty upon the haughty nations that trample under foot His blessings—disregard His teachings and will have none of His reproof. As a nation we have forgotten the admonitions of our fathers. They founded the Republic upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and warned us that to preserve its blessings, the most untiring efforts should be made, not only to cultivate the head, but also to purity the heart. We have paid but little attention to their precepts. The mind has, indeed, been cultivated, but the heart has been too much neglected, and virtue has been crucified, while the superscription has been in Greek and Latin and Hebrew. A fatality seized upon us. We fondly believed that the Union was to be perpetual. We read, indeed, in history that Babylon the great had fallen. That Ur of the Chaldeas was no more. That "Thebes with her hundred gates," and the empire of the Herods had returned to dust and nothingness. We knew that the empires of the Cæsar's and Alexander's arose and flourished, but decayed and fell—but stricken with judicial blindness, and without stopping to interrogate history, or to ponder upon its teachings, we fondly believed our cities would rise and our harvests would wave, and peace and plenty, quiet and concord would bless "the land of the free and the home of the brave," until the mighty God should come, to reap the harvest of the living and the dead. Our chart and compass were thrown aside. We have escaped the whirlpool, but have been wrecked upon the rocks.

Let us hope that it is not too late to take warning. Let us see to it that we cherish the spirit of liberty—rational, regulated *Consitutional* Liberty, as the leaven of our hearts: and while our armies are striving upon the ensanguined field for national independence, let us see to it that our individual liberties are safe. Let us dispel our delusions and study history anew. The times are again upon us that try men's souls. The work before us is nothing less than a new solution of the problem of self government, and a rebuilding of the temple of liberty. Let us cease to worship men, or the work of men's hands, Unions or Confederacies, Empires or Monarchies; but let us return to the worship of the Lord our God, let us bow alone to truth. I call upon the mothers in Israel, upon "both the young men and maidens; old men and children" to bow to truth alone—truth social, truth political, truth eternal. Let light shine! Be afraid of nothing but error. Must anything be kept in darkness? it is evil, show it.—Let others do as they may, but as for me, with the help of God, I henceforth say to truth, as did Ruth to Naomi:—"Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go; and where thou lodgest I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

*See The Mother at Home, page 140

MESSAGE OF GOV. VANCE.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The rapidity and importance of the passing events render your frequent assembling both necessary and appropriate. Various matters demand legislative action and will I hope receive your speedy consideration.

By the call of the President for all men under the age of forty-five years—beyond which none were subject to military duty—and the exemption act of your late session, the militia of the State was virtually absorbed. In lieu thereof you created a "Guard for Home Defence," embracing all men, not subject to conscription, from eighteen to fifty years of age. Only a few persons were exempted, and power was given the Governor to excuse others at his discretion. I found that by refusing to exercise this discretion and by executing the law strictly, I would seriously interfere with many of the most vital industrial pursuits of the country, and yet it has appeared evident to me that your intention was only to give me the power to grant exemptions in particular cases of necessity and great hardship, and not to excuse whole classes of the community. I therefore respectfully recommend that the list of exemptions be extended to such classes as may appear to you to be indispensable.

Doubts have arisen as to whether it was your intention to permit the *Guard for Home Defence* to be used for the purpose of arresting deserters from the army, and aiding in the execution of the conscript law; and one of our judges has decided that the Executive has not the power to use them for this purpose. I would therefore recommend that the act organizing the guard be amended so as to invest the Governor with the same power over the recent organization as was given him over the militia, so that there may be no doubt as to the rightful powers of the Executive.

In this connection I also beg leave to remark that I am frequently embarrassed by cases of apparent conflict between the Executive and Judicial Departments of the State, from which nothing less than an authoritative decision of the Supreme Court can relieve me. As that body sits but once a year—time being now often of the greatest moment—it happens that many important questions, principally concerning the liability of parties to render military service, remain long undecided; the public service in consequence, suffers, and the Executive is at a loss to know what is his duty and the law.

I recommend, therefore, that in such special cases, the Governor and Council, or the Chief Justice, upon the request of the Governor, be authorized to convene the Supreme Court in extra session, in order to obtain from our highest judicial tribunals a speedy solution of doubtful questions, and to give uniformity to the decisions of the Judges.

I also recommend, gentlemen, most *earnestly*, the restoration of the Spring term of the Superior Courts. After careful observation for the past twelve months, I am fully convinced that the good of society positively demands this—that the abolition of this term has been productive of evil—and that greater evil still will result, if it is not restored. When increasing crime and a growing disregard of law are rife; and at a time when the virtuous and the wise are everywhere fearful that law and order are in danger of overthrow that we should remove the law further from the people sounds strangely. It should not be!

But to restore the courts will involve the necessity of increasing the salary of the Judges. It is notoriously so inadequate now that I presume no one can object to its increase. This may be effected by taxing suitors, &c., without increasing perceptibly the burthens of the people.

Your attention is also invited to so much of the legislation of Congress as provides for the disposal by sequestration, &c., of the real estate in North Carolina. Very serious doubts are widely entertained as to the power of Congress to dispose of lands lying within the limits of this State. It need not be denied that the power to declare war confers upon the Confederate Government the right of declaring lands held by alien enemies to be vacant. It is thought, however, that upon such *vacancy* the right of the State as original grantor or representative of such grantor, necessarily intervenes—a breach of the condition annexed to such grant, having occurred. Very high authorities consider that it is not competent for Congress to control the direction in which land lying in North Carolina shall go in case a *vacancy* occur, from any cause. The importance of this question cannot well be exaggerated. Considerations as to the person in whom is vested the ultimate right to the soil are of vital importance in every society. It is plain that grave contests between the States and Confederate States will turn upon this point; and that the whole theory of the relations of the two Governments are to be greatly affected by its decision. Whilst I do not suppose that any action on your part can settle directly this question, I submit whether some proceedings may not be set on foot by which it shall reach an early solution. It is important upon all accounts that it shall be settled, and it will tend to the suppression of litigation and the quieting of valuable titles that it be settled early.

Mr. Wiley, the energetic and faithful Superintendent of Common Schools again comes forward, through the Literary Board, with an important recommendation for the establishment of a system of Graded Schools, one or more in each county, of which one-half the expenses is to be defrayed from the Literary Fund, the other by the county. The plan is set forth in a bill, submitted to and approved by the Literary Board, and sent in to the committee on Education. The idea meets my hearty approbation, and in urging it upon your favorable notice, I hope you will consider me neither impracticable nor untimely. It is in fact a *favorable time* to act in this matter. It is exceedingly important to make every possible arrangement for the future support and comfort of our mulitated and disabled soldiers and their children. By qualifying them for teachers, which cannot be done in schools of no higher grade than our Common Schools, many can be provided for. In the great plenteousness of money, the counties and individuals will now give liberally for such a noble object. Surely, it is not immodest for us to claim that North Carolina occupies a high position among her sisters in regard to public education; and by exerting ourselves *now*, that position may be so improved and raised as to enable our educated men and industrious publishers to exercise no little influence in the formation, in happier times, of Southern sentiment—a means of power at once enduring and glorious. By the judicious management of the Fund, in consequence of the greatly increased value of its securities, the Board hope to so add to it, that no decrease in the semi-annual distribution shall occur.

Some action is also required on your part to protect the Fund against the course now pursued by the holders of drafts upon it in the various counties, in refusing to present them for payment—the intention of course being to demand a different currency from that which the Treasurer now receives and pays out. The duties and responsibilities of the Treasurer of the Fund should also be more fully defined and set forth with greater particularity.

The very important subject of finding the poor whose supporters and protectors are in the army, again demands our attention. The result of the first year's operations are most encouraging, and should serve to give our people confidence in the resources of their State. Great anxiety was felt last Fall, as you know, on the subject of food; and fears were entertained that suffering, if not actual starvation, would be witnessed in many quarters. Under the authority conferred upon me by your body I purchased and stored away about 50,000 bushels of corn, 250,000 lbs. of bacon, a quantity of rice, &c., which I expected would go but a little way in supplying the general wants. When the season closed, and the new crop came in, however, to my surprise and gratifycation I found that Maj. Hogg, Commissary of Subsistence, had only issued to the county commissioners about one-third of the bacon, less than one-half of the corn, and but very little of the rice. He reports still on hand some 70,000 pounds of bacon, having fed a number of negroes engaged on the public works and sold to the army 100,000 lbs., with 20,000 bushels of corn. I have reason to believe that from various causes, the crops this year have not been so abundant as usual, and that the public will be called upon to do more than last season. But still see no cause for alarm and my last year's experience has encouraged me to believe that all can be fed from our own resources by proper prudence and economy. I respectfully recommend a liberal appropriation among the several counties, according to population, for this purpose—at least double that of last year—and that I be allowed to buy and store away corn, flour and bacon as heretofore.

The earnings of the steamer *Advance*, which has been employed in running the blockade, may be applied to this purpose, as they cannot be made to meet our debt abroad. They will be amply sufficient, without taxing the public a dollar. The method of distributing these articles of food, the duties of the sub-agents, and the proper recipients, should be more definitely set forth; and provision should be made for those families of soldiers who according to the present arrangement, forfeit their claim to assistance by removing from one county to another, which is frequently almost unavoidable.

Reports are submitted herewith of the operations of the *Advance*, Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments, which I trust you will find satisfactory. The enterprise of running the blockade and importing army supplies from abroad, has proven a most *complete success*. You will see from the reports that large quantities of clothing, leather, and shoes, lubricating oils, factory findings, sheet iron and tin, arms and ammunition, medicines, dyestuffs, blankets, cotton bagging and rope, spirits, coffee, &c., have been safely brought in, besides considerable freight for the Confederacy. Two thousand and seven bales of cotton have been sent to Liverpool, the proceeds of which are deposited to the credit of the State, less the amount expenses of the vessel. With what we have imported and the purchases in our home market, I think I can safely say that the North Carolina troops will be comfortably clothed to January, 1865—should God, in his providence, so long see fit to afflict us with a continuance of the war—except as to shoes and blankets. Neither the Ordnance nor Quartermaster's Departments placed too much reliance on foreign importations; for every effort has been made to stimulate home production. Both the quality and quantity of arms and munitions manufactured, have been improved in the past twelve months. After the fall of Vicksburg cut us off from the wool of Texas, every exertion has been made to secure for the State the small lots in the hands of our farmers, and with such success as to keep our mills all running. And here I would beg your assistance in the protection and growth of sheep, by such enactments as will best tend to promote the object. Certainly there is no branch of farming industry of greater importance now, nor one to which a more beneficial stimulous can be applied by judicious legislation.—Our midland and western hills are admirably adapted to sheep culture, and could we ever get it started, under such auspices as are now presented, it would grow into an important element of wealth and national strength. I am unable, at present, to furnish you with a statement of our indebtedness, purchases, &c., in Europe, not having received as yet the necessary information from our agents.

I herewith send you a communication from a committee of the Legislature of Virginia in relation to the currency. This important subject, upon which so greatly depends the successful prosecution of the war for our independence, I commend to your wisest deliberations. Although the remedy, for its great depreciation lies with the Confederate Congress, rather than with your body, yet there might be much done by the States in aid of the efforts of Congress. I confess my inability to suggest any remedy for redundant paper issues, other than to take them up by loans and taxation, and by the exhibition of the most rigid good faith in regard to their redemption. With nations, as with individuals, this often constitutes capital.—The poor should be especially cautious to preserve it.

I have to thank you, gentlemen, for the cordial and confiding support which I have heretofore received at your hands, and to earnestly ask its continuance. Surely no Executive can boast of more zealous and warmer co-operation of a co-ordinate branch of government, than I have experienced from your body.

I shall need your sustaining arm still more in the future. The most dangerous crisis of the war is upon us—that crisis which is incident to all revolutions and which is most difficult for public officers to surmount. The novelty, confusion and enthusiasm which filled our armies and exhiliarated our people, having long since passed away, the winnowing force of want and privation and suffering begins to separate the particles. The noisy are silent, the faint of heart begin to despair, and the disloyal, though few, to grow bold in the presence of national ills. The restless and the discontented strive, of course, to imbue all others with their own gloomy forebodings.—The great mass, thank God, continue hopeful and earnest. Let us still labor with one accord to sustain the nation's hope, and to show that we are worthy of independence, by being willing to pay for it the price which every people has had to pay since liberty was known among the sons of man—suffering and sacrifice. The hope which animated many of our people, that our enemy was coming to the sober second thought, and that many of them were favorable to pacific overtures, has been dashed to the ground, and the originators of that hope, at the North, are trampled under the feet of reckless and bloodthirsty majorities. So far from treating with us on the basis of our independence, or even of reconstruction, the arrogant people of the North are tauntingly proclaiming on the hustings that no peace can be made with us—no peace talked of till the last rebel has laid down his arms! An insulted and outraged people will yet make them regret this haughty language—which wrongs humanity and outrages civilization. The lion which has crouched in their path to Southern conquest for near three years, is still there, and though driven back a little, he has grown more watchful, and will fight more fiercely as he approaches his lair. We know at last, precisely what we would get by submission, and therein, has our enemy done us good service. Abolition of slavery, confiscation of property and territorial vassalage!—these are the terms to win us back. Now, when our brothers bleed, and mothers and little ones cry for bread, we can point them back to the brick kilns of Egypt—thanks to Mr. Seward!—plainly, and show them the beautiful clusters of Eschol, which grow in the land of Independence, whither we go to possess them. And we can remind them, too, how the pillar of fire and the cloud, the vouchsafed guidon Jehovah sent over before the *hungering* multitude, leading away—with apparent cruelty—from the fullness of servitude. With such a prospect before them, our people will, as heretofore, come firmly up to the full measure of their duty, if their trusted servants do not fail them; they will crucify afresh their own sons, slain in their behalf, or put their gallant shades to open shame, by stopping short of full and complete national independence.

Z. B. VANCE.
Executive Chamber, Nov. 23, 1863.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED!

A BLACK HOG, not marked, and will weigh about 100 lbs. Any information in regard to it will be thankfully received.
W. H. MORRISON.
Statesville, Nov. 30, 1863.—52:1t

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have on hand 35 barrels of Tanner's OIL and a quantity of first rate SALT, which can be bought on good terms. Apply to
M. L. GUNN, or
T. A. BELL.
Nov. 30th, 1863.—52:tf

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from me on the night of the 17th instant, my yellow boy (ORIN,) sometimes calls himself FAYETTE. I bought said boy from R. M. Johnson near Statesville, Iredell county. He sold him as the property of Dr. Lorrance, of said County.
Said boy is about six years old, and had on when he left an old grey sack coat and pants, and an old cap. I will give fifty dollars for his apprehension and confinement in jail so I can procure him.
My address is Chesnut Hill, Ashe county, N. C.
JNO. H. CARSON.
Nov. 18th, 1863.—52:4t

Office Western N. C. R. R.

NOVEMBER 27TH, 1863.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that storage will be charged for all freight remaining in our ware-houses more than ten days after its reception.
In no case will Liquors be received unless properly marked and ready for *immediate* shipment. The Company is not responsible for freight left in their depots.
JAMES W. WILSON,
52:2t *Eng'r. & Sup't.*
☞ Salisbury Watchman and Charlotte Bulletin copy two weeks and send bill to this office.

NOTICE.

Simonton's Tannery,
STATESVILLE, N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.

WE will tan Hides for our neighbors on shares—one half for the other,—and for poor soldiers' families for nothing.
D. C. THOMPSON,
Agent.
The price of DOG SKINS is Ten Dollars for large—smaller in proportion. Ten thousand wanted. D. C. THOMPSON, Ag't.

Iredell Express.

STATESVILLE:

Thursday, : : : December 3, 1863.

End of Vol. No. 6.

This issue will close the sixth volume of the *Express*. Six years ago, we commenced the publication of a newspaper in this town, as an experiment merely, not knowing how well the undertaking would succeed, and little dreaming of the portentous events that would overwhelmn our country in so short a period. But we are hopeful of the future.

Charitable Contributions.

We have received from M. E. Hyams, Esq., $100 contributed for the benefit of the needy, by the following persons:

M. E. Hyams,	$50 00
J. Stuckenburg,	20 00
O. M. Barkly,	10 00
A. R. Mayer,	20 00
	$100 00

Which sum has been placed in the hands of Rev. W. W. Pharr.

Gov. Vance's Message.

We lay before our readers this week, the Message of Gov. Vance to the Legislature now in session at Raleigh. The Message is brief and explicit, abounding in proper and statesmanlike suggestions upon important subjects to the people of the State. The present period in the war, the position which North Carolina sustains towards the other members of the Confederacy of plighted faith, and the honor of the State, render the present session of great importance—and we trust that that body, will, in their wisdom, prove equal to the crisis and responsibility which rests upon the representatives of the sovereign people, whose servants they are.

For the 4th Regiment.

Messrs. E. McDillon and E. J. Coleman request us to state that they will leave Statesville on the 15th December, for the camp of the 4th N. C. Regiment. They will take charge of all articles that the parents and friends of members of Companies A, C and H, may wish to send. Now is a good opportunity.

Dr. Ramsay's Address.

At the request of the Faculty and pupils of Concord Female College, we this week publish Dr. Ramsay's interesting address, delivered in the Chapel of the Institution on the 20th of last May. We were necessarily caused to delay its publication until the present issue, on account of the press of business, but it has lost none of its interest, and will repay perusal.

A Buck in Camp.

We are informed that there was quite an exciting time in the Camp of the 4th N. C. Regiment, on the banks of the Rapidan, one day last week; caused by the appearance of a fine large buck among them. The boys gave chase, but though fleet enough to catch Yanks, they were compelled to allow the noble animal to escape from their clutches. No such yelling has been heard in that region for a long time, as on that occasion. It was too bad. What nice eating would have been indulged in if he could have been captured and brought to *quarters!*

The Fighting at Chattanooga.

We have a report of another battle in the vicinity of Chattanooga, which continued three days, the Confederates falling back before an overwhelming force of the enemy.—No details have been received. Gen. Bragg had taken a stand on the old battle ground of Chickamauga, and would there await the foe. Reports state that Gen. Longstreet had invested Knoxville, and that Burnside was in a critical position, and perhaps captured with his whole army. Nothing new from the Rapidan. Fort Sumter still holds out, and the Yankees occasionally throw shells into Charleston.

Legislature.

No business of any importance has yet been transacted by the Legislature of this State, in the proceedings which we see reported in the Raleigh papers.

Mr. Allison, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Statesville, under a suspension of the rules, passed its second readings.

From the Saltillo Boys.

CAMP ON THE RAPIDAN, SIXTEEN MILES BELOW ORANGE C. H., VA.,
November 13th, 1863.

Well, I believe I have been up this tree long enough, so venturing down to the first fork, and perceiving the coast clear, I think I shall scatter a few crumbs broad-cast.—Some will, no doubt, fall in stony places,—others, perhaps, among thorns and *bamboos*,—peradventure the birds of the air will get a little, (let 'em have it, if they are as needy as rebel soldiers) but the greater portion, I'm forced to believe, will fall in good ground;—good, fertile ground; and if it don't produce a hundred, nor even ten fold, it will surely *make the seed*. I guess I had better at once paddle my canoe into the middle of the stream—to-be sure I'm down the tree and already embarked,—I say I had better get into the current as quickly as possible and keep it.—I have a bit of experience concerning the danger of fooling by the way, dabbling in politics, Union-ticks, Holden-ticks, and so on, besides sundry lesser ticks, any of which stick closer than a bad reputation; but the same remedy is equally efficacious in all cases. How's that? Smoke 'em off, smoke 'em off! that's my cure.

I presume my readers have, ere this reaches them, heard all about the late movements in this portion of the country. Our retreat from the Rappahannock, skirmishing, fasting, marching and, finally, the re-establishment of our old lines South of the Rapidan. This much I will say, however,—On the eve of the 7th inst., we evacuated our shanties near Kelly's ford, and after a literal scramble during two days and nights, under all sorts of disadvantages too, our brigade landed before day on the 9th inst., in the very same camp we left on the 9th of October, when we started on this expedition. Just one month, though it seems like three. We had hoped to remain in our snug quarters on the Rappahannock, but since we were ousted from them so unceremoniously, now we are indifferent about any quarters at all, and we will certainly not build any more until we have some assurance that we will get to stay in them during the winter. We are so thoroughly toughened that the ordinary changes in the weather does not affect us a particle.—On Monday last we had a regular snow storm: though none lay on the ground scarcely yet it reduced the air to the freezing point, and for two or three days and nights we suffered severely with cold, while the keen blasts of wind hurled the dust and smoke in every conceivable direction. Half blinded, half suffocated, I do not think we ever experienced a more disagreeable time. At present all is calmed down and a beautiful Indian summer spell reigns. I did intend to write a long letter, but five minutes ago we received orders to move towards Chancellorsville this evening. The enemy is trying that road to Richmond. I will send this half sheet and write more as soon as we are settled.

Who will bring us a load of good things from home? Many of us are anxiously expecting Col. Chipley. We will not be hard to find. NAT.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

The Raleigh *Standard* of Nov 13, says we read it a lecture in our paper of 19th October, about old whigs and democrats. A slight mistake: We told the editor of his treatchery to those two old parties, and of our belief that he would also desert the Conservatives the moment they failed to reward him as he think's he deserves.—It would do no good to read him a lecture on any subject.

But this vindictive, writhing apostate, still inflated with the idea that he can "kill and make alive" whom he pleases, after saying that the *Watchman* has identified itself with the "Destructives," adds: "It has chosen to do so, and must abide the consequences. We shall henceforth treat it as a destructive journal, unless it shall give in the future unmistakable indications of repentance and reformation."

Now, isn't that terrible! Why, he has cursed us like a priest—excommunicated us from the political church. Our very clothes will certainly abhor us after this. Oh! Billy Holden, the apostate High Priest of democracy, do, if you please, give us absolution speedily. You can't imagine how you have alarmed us—how you have almost *killed* us. Be pleased to sprinkle us with holy water, dropped from your holy priestly fingers and we shall live again. Oh! Billy, Billy, Billy Holden, oh! How much more repentance do you want? We are very busy most of our time, but we think we can hire some two or three of those discontented, complaining, fault-finding patriots whom you have manufactured, to stand and cry unto you in our behalf, like the priest of Baal from the rising of the sun unto the going down thereof. Will you not hear *them!*

But how came this man, Holden, acting High Priest of the Conservative party? Who gave him that authority? How and when did the wolf enter the sheep-fold? We rejected him and his officiousness at the Governor's election. We told our readers that Vance would have been elected more surely without than with him.—The people of North Carolina believed at that time that the Democratic party were greatly to blame for bringing on the war; and go where you would, you could hear them protesting in the most solemn manner, that they would never again support the candidate of that party. Holden has reputation for great shrewdness, and ready perception of the popular mind. Rats fly from a sinking ship or a burning barn, and his shrewdness consisted in leaving the democratic party when he found they had incurred the odium of bringing on the war, although he himself, had advocated secession for ten years before. He entered the fold a base, unprincipled deserter, cursed by his old associates from Dan to Beer Sheba. He deserved it. He was not needed by the Conservatives, but was readily accepted by many who have more reliance on *license* in elections than the force of truth; and *they* have conceded to him a position in the Conservative ranks as unnatural as they will ultimately find it hurtful.—Many of them suppose now, that Holden's influence carried the recent election for them, and he has the 'tact" to avail himself of this deception by "putting on airs," or playing lion.—He did the Conservatives as a party, a deal of harm. He is responsible, in a great measure, for the "peace meetings," and especially for the most disloyal demonstrations of the kind in this State. He had the "tact" to *pervert* a universal sentiment to a party purpose, when there was no need of it, to promote the election of candidates opposing the old democrats. They would have been elected without that disgraceful trickery. He endangered the peace of the State and of the Confederacy in the game, and instigated a deal of disaffection which otherwise never had shown itself, and which he, author and traitor, will some day cast in the faces of Conservatives. The same resolve of the people to oppose the democrats which showed itself in the election for Governor, is unabated; and we assert would have shown itself in this with more decided power but for the compounding with the apostate of the North Carolina Standard.

Since the breaking up of the old Government and the commencement of the war, we have endeavored to conduct the *Watchman* with the least possible party spirit—have tried to ignore party—not that we do not still entertain our old convictions and preferences, and expect to illustrate them on proper occasions, but because we believe the great struggle for Southern independence in which we are engaged, should not be marred, hindered or jeopardised by party strife: and because we think that old differences should be lost in the common labor, privations, sacrifices and sufferings to be encountered by all in establishing a new Government. Some of our old political associates have not appreciated these motives; and some of those with whom we never acted politically, have misconstrued our course. In either case the fault is their's; for this is not the first time we have given utterance to our views and feelings on this subject, though we think it shall be the last. We shall continue to pursue our own course in the future, as in the past, regardless alike of all. We are under obligation to none and do not intend to be to any.

Interesting from the West.

ATLANTA, Nov. 25.—The enemy yesterday made a desperate attempt to take Lookout Mountain. At 12 p. m., when our informant left, the battle was still raging. In his advance on Monday he gained possession of two small hills in our front. Yesterday morning he opened all his batteries and there was heavy skirmishing along the entire line. At noon, an infantry assault was made on Lookout, and a vigorous attempt kept up by the Yankeess for an hour without any result, when they fell back, our troops holding their own. Our informant states that when he left the fire of the enemy on Lookout had opened again heavily. The temper of our troops is described as full of grit.

A special despatch to the *Intelligencer* says they were repulsed on our right by Patton, Anderson and Hindman's divisions, with heavy loss. Our loss was twenty.

10 P. M.—The trains from Chickamauga are not yet in, being delayed by the numerous up trains.

Private telegrams mention that the fire of musketry to-day was severe and general, but the results are not spoken of.

RICHMOND, Nov. 25.—The following dispatch was received this morning:

MISSIONARY RIDGE, November 24.—*Gen. Cooper:* We have had a prolonged struggle for Lookout Mountain to-day, and sustained considerable loss in one division. Elsewhere the enemy has only manœuvred for a position.

[Signed] BRAXTON BRAGG.

10 P. M.—The following official despatch was received at the War Department to-night:

CHICKAMAUGA, Nov. 25, 1863.—*Gen. S. Cooper:* After several unsuccessful assaults upon our lines to-day the enemy carried the left centre about four o'clock. The whole left soon gave way in considerable disorder. The right maintained its ground, repelling every attack. I am withdrawing all to this point.

[Signed] BRAXTON BRAGG.

Western North Carolina may now be reported clear of the Yankee horde who have lately been seeking so persistently for a permanent foothold in this mountain country. To the untiring vigilance and unquestioned gallantry of Gen. Robt. B. Vance are the people mainly indebted for the happy riddance. No man ever accomplished more with the means at his command. —*Asheville News, Nov. 26.*

Our people along the border have had a taste of the treatment they may expect should the Yankees ever succeed in getting possession of the country; and we opine are not anxious for a further acquaintance with the vandals. When the lamented Woodfin fell at the Warm Springs, they stole his watch and stripped off his uniform; and after the second fight at that place, they stripped the clothes from our men who were killed. Before leaving that neighborhood, they robbed all the citizens in that region, carrying off negroes, horses, bed clothing, wearing clothes, table ware, in fact everything portable. Among the heaviest sufferers are Esq. Barnard, Mr. Rumbough at the Springs, Wm. P. Blair, Wm. D. Patton, Mrs. Garrett, Col. John A. Fagg, and G. C. Askew. It is said they did not leave a single horse on Spring Creek.—*Ash. News, Nov. 26.*

From Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Nov. 26.—A Confederate scouting party under Lieut. Duncan, of the 6th Va. cavalry engaged the Yankees, cutting off a party of 16 men near Graffenburg yesterday, and captured 12, who have been brought here. Nearly all the enemy's force has been transferred from Fauquier to Culpeper. There was heavy firing for two hours at a lower ford on the Rapidan to-day. The enemy's cavalry and infantry demonstrations were as if they intended to cross, when our artillery opened on them.—The enemy is reported to have crossed in force at Ely's Ford, but is reported to have gone back. Some musketry skirmishing took place at Morton's Ford. No casualties reported.

EQUITY SALE OF LAND,

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to sale at the Court House in Statesville, on the 1st day of January, 1864, a very valuable tract of land containing

148 ACRES,

lying on the South Yadkin river, eight miles from Statesville—known as the Kilpatrick tract, at Kilpatrick's Ford on the South Yadkin river—adjoining Jacobs, Summers and others,—belonging to the heirs of Milton Campbell, deceased.

TERMS—Cash in currency.

W. P. CALDWELL, C. & M. E.

Nov. 22, 1863.—[Pr adv $8]

At the same time and place I will sell the tract of land belonging to the heirs of Jesse Lippard, adjoining the lands of John Lippard Sr., Jacob Stirewalt, and J. F. Goodman and Henry Goodman, containing

196 ACRES.

TERMS—Twelve months credit, with interest.

W. P. CALDWELL, C. & M. E.

Nov. 22, 1863.—[Pr adv $5]

At the same time and place I will also sell the undivided half of the Morrison mill tract of land, including the mill—known as the James Morrison mill, on Buffaloe Shoal Creek—adjoining the lands of Eli Bost and others, containing 300 acres. And the whole estate in a tract of 30 acres, adjoining the above and on the same Creek;—and the whole estate in another tract adjoining the 300 acre tract, D. Fox and others, containing 24 acres.

TERMS—Twelve months credit, with interest,

W. P. CALDWELL, C. & M. E.

Nov. 22, 1863.—[Pr adv $8]

ALSO,

I will resell the Dobson Tract near Edson Springs—biddings opened at $600.

TERMS—Twelve months credit, with interest from date.

W. P. CALDWELL, C. & M. E.

Nov 22, 1863.—[Pr. adv. $5.]

ALSO,

The Knox Tract of 100 acres, adjoining Waddle and others,—biddings opened at $500.

TERMS—Twelve months credit, with interest.

W. P. CALDWELL, C. & M. E.

Nov. 22, 1863.—[Pr adv. $5.]

ALSO,

The undivided moity in a tract of land belonging to the heirs of the late James Summers, now occupied by W. D. Summers, containing 350 acres, more or less.

TERMS made known at sale.

W. P. CALDWELL, C. & M. E.

Nov. 22, 1863.—[Pr. adv. $5.] 52:4t

FIRE! FIRE!!

I HAVE THE AGENCY to take risks in the Stock Fire Insurance Company at Charlotte, N. C., and give the Policies.

Capital Stock, One Million.

JOS. W. STOCKTON.

Statesville, Nov., 1863.

SALT IN EXCHANGE FOR PORK.

I AM AUTHORIZED and will exchange Salt for good fat Pork with all who may desire. We will give in exchange two lbs. of Salt for one of Pork, delivered at any convenient point on the W. N. C. Rail Road.

E. M. TODD,
Maj. & C'y.

Hickory Tavern, N. C., Nov. 10, '63.

$25 REWARD.

THE undersigned will give the above reward for the recovery of the following articles, which were stolen from her house on the Wilkesboro' road, on Friday night, Oct. 30th:—A fine, brass-mounted, percussion lock Rifle, 1 pair new Cotton Cards, 1 fine pair blue Spectacles, 11 yds. white Cloth, 3 knives, $1 in silver, 6 yds. black-checked cloth and 1 calico bed-spread.

LUCINDA JAMES.

Nov. 12, '63.—49:tf.

Salt Notice.

ALL those who have not received a 2nd divide of the County Salt, will call at the Salt Room by the 15th of November next, and get it. After that time I will commence to divide the third time.

We have a quantity of SALT at the works and need Wagons very much to haul and will give very liberal wages.

J. A. ROSEBRO,
October 23, 1863. County Trustee.

SALT!

I HAVE a quantity of SALT, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

M. L. GUNN.

October 22, 1863. 47—tf

FOUND,

IN Statesville, a note of hand made by Jas. L. Nesbitt and G. W. Clegg, for the sum of $11.48, payable to J. L. Blackwell, Trustee for J. D. Gunn, date August 29, 1856.—The owner can obtain the same by paying for this advertisement. Apply at this Office.

Oct. 12. 46—tf

Atlantic, Tenn. & O. R. R.

THIS ROAD is now completed to Statesville, where all freights will be received and delivered. Freeland's Depot will be discontinued from and after this date.

J. F. ALEXANDER,
March 16, 1863. 16—tf Agent.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to me on all notes, accounts, judgments or executions in my hands as a Collecting Officer, are hereby notified to come forward and pay the same promptly, as no longer indulgence will be given.

W. T. WATTS, Agent.

January, 23, 1862 8:tf

FARM WANTED.

A FARM of from 300 to 700 Acres in Western North Carolina, of good quality, in a good neighborhood, and a healthy locality. Any one having such a farm to sell, will please address me at Turnersburg, Iredell Co., N. C.

L. F. WAY.

October 22, 1863. 47—3t*

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAIL-ROAD.

TIME TABLE,

To go into operation Monday, Oct. 26, 1863.

MAIL TRAIN WEST.

STATIONS.	DISTANCE.	ARRIVE..... A. M.	LEAVE. A. M.
Salisbury,	.....	.....	10.15
Water Tank,	9	10.39	10.43
Third Creek,	13	11.11	11.16
Waddell's,	18	11.36	11.39
Statesville,	25	12.07	12.19
Plott's T. O.,	33	12.51	12.56
Catawba,	38	1.16	1.41
Newton,	50	2.29	2.35
White Sulphur,	54	2.51	2.55
Hickory Tavern,	60	3.19	3.25
Icard's,	70	4.05	4.16
H. R.,	79	4.50	.....
Morganton,	81	.....	.....

MAIL TRAIN EAST.

STATIONS.	DISTANCE.	ARRIVE..... A. M.	LEAVE.... A. M.
Morganton,	.....	.....	.....
H. R.,	2	.....	10.00
Icard's,	11	10 40	10.45
Hickory Tavern,	21	11.25	10.31
White Sulphur,	27	11.55	11.59
Newton,	31	12.15	12.21
Catawba,	43	1.10	1.35
Plott's T. O.,	48	1.55	2.00
Statesville,	56	2.32	2.44
Waddell's T. O.,	63	3.12	3.15
Third Creek,	68	3.35	3.40
Water Tank,	75	4.08	4.13
Salisbury,	81	4.40	.....

49:tf J. W. WILSON, *Chief Eng'r. and Sup't.*

CARD.

DR. JAMES F. LONG, late Surgeon in C. S. Army, having been compelled, in consequence of ill health, to resign his position in said army, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Statesville and vicinity. He has taken, and may be found at all hours of night or day, at the room formerly occupied by Dr. Nesbitt.

DR. L. has returned to Statesville, and is now prepared to attend to any professional business, the public may favor him with.

October 19, 1863. 45—tf

Exchange Notice No. 7.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 16, 1863.

THE following Confederate officers and men are hereby declared duly exchanged:

1. All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the first of September, 1863. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice No. 6, Sept. 12th, 1863, or are specifically named in this notice. But it does embrace all deliveries made at City Point or other places before Sept. 1st, 1863, and with the limitation above named, all captures at Port Hudson or any other place where the parties were released on parole.

2. The Staff of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockrell and Dockery; the officers and men belonging to the Engineer Corps and Sappers and Miners, and the 4th and 46th Mississippi Regiments, all captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863.

3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, were declared exchanged July 13th, 1863.

ROBERT OULD,
Oct. 20—43:6t. *Agent of Exchange.*

BOOK OF INSTRUCTION

FOR the Piano Forte—now ready. On Friday next, the 4th instant, will be published: Part 1. Of the C. S. A. improved "Hunten's Book of Instruction for the Piano Forte. Price $3. This part elegantly printed in Lithography, on good paper, contains the usual instructions to learners, together with eight pages of scales and exercises, marked for fingering.

Part 2d, completing the work, will follow in about three weeks, and comprise lessons and studies for advanced pupils,

TERMS: One third off to the trade, and half this allowance to schools and teachers ordering ten parts. Cash or check to accompany all orders. GEO. DUNN & CO.

Nov. 26:51:2t Richmond, Va.

Coast Salt AND NO. CA. BANK NOTES,

WILL BE exchanged on favorable terms for Pork, Butter, all kinds of Grain, Irish Potatoes, Jeans, or plain Cloth,

Nov 23—51tf S. J. RICKERT.

To the Citizens of Statesville.

STATESVILLE, Nov. 20th, 1863.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the Town of Statesville give notice that they have received authority from Gov. Z. B. VANCE to buy and transport CORN from South Carolina, for every family in the town.

They have commissioned their Constable, J. F. Vanpelt, Esq., to superintend the business. Mr. V. will leave for S. C. Wednesday next—and will receive orders from every family for the amount they will need for their *own use. The money must be sent.*

The precise cost of the Corn and expenses will be charged.

R. F. SIMONTON,
Town Magistrate.

Citizens are requested to leave Mr. Vanpelt every grain bag they can spare.

51:3t R. F. S.

Negroes to Hire.

I WILL HIRE out for the year 1864, at Statesville, Iredell county, on the 28th day of December next, TWENTY Negroes, consisting of men, boys, women and girls;—also, at Newton, Catawba county, on the 1st of January, 1864, FIFTY Negroes, men, women, boys and girls.

JONES SPENCER.

November 26, 1863:51:tds

Horse Stolen or Runaway,

FROM Rocky Spring Camp Ground, Catawba County, N. C. About 15 hands high; sorrel; blaze in the face; one white hind leg. Any person taking up said horse, so that I can get him, shall receive compensation.

ELI ECKHARD,

Oct 19, 1863.47:tf Catawba Co, N. C.

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 1st Wednesday of September next.

Boarding, including washing and fuel, per month,	$30 00
Preparitory,	15 00
Academic,	20 00
College proper,	22 50
Music,	27 00
French and Latin, each,	15 00

Each pupil will be required to furnish her own sheets and pillow cases.

REV. S. C. MILLEN, PRESIDENT.

July 30th, 1863.—36:tf

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

WESTERN NO. CA. RAIL ROAD,
Statesville, N. C., 10th Aug., '63.

THE Board of Directors of the Western N. C. R. R. Co. have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Confederate money at this Office on and after the 21st Sept. next. Stockholders must present their certificates of stock. Those sending power of attorney will make the same to T. H. McRorie, Clerk.

R. F. SIMONTON, Treas.

38:tf

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he has opened in the Stockton building, a desirable assortment of

GOODS,

which he will sell as low as possible. Also, a few kegs of No. 8 and 10 nails for sale.

All kinds of Country Produce bought at the highest cash prices or taken in exchange.

ISAAC WALLACE.

July 27, '63.—35:tf

ENVELOPES!

FOR SALE AT THE IREDELL EXPRESS OFFICE.

September 7, 1863.

STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

I HAVE the Agency to Insure property in a number of different Stock Companies with capitals of

SEVERAL MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Terms moderate—no premium note required, no assessments made let the losses be ever so great. In case of a loss by fire the insurer will be paid his amount insured promptly.

Call on me and examine policies, applications, &c. If you wish further information I will give it.

JOS. W. STOCKTON, Ag't.

Charlotte & South Carolina RAIL-ROAD, AND ATLANTIC, TENN. AND OHIO RAIL-ROAD.

ON and after Tuesday, September 1st, 1863, Passenger Trains making close connections with adjoining Roads, will run as follows:

Leave Charlotte for Columbia, daily at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Leave Columbia for Charlotte, " " 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Leave Statesville for Charlotte, daily, except Sunday at 7 A. M.

Leave Charlotte for Statesville, daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.

THOS. R SHARP,
General Supt.

August 31, 1863. 40—tf

PROVISIONS WANTED.

J. S. MILLER, Statesville, and H. C. Eccles, Cool Springs, are my authorized agents for the purchase of subsistence stores for the Confederate army, in the County of Iredell.

A. MYERS, Capt. & A. C. S.

41:tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Lawrence & Gaither, are requested to call and pay, without delay, and those having claims against said firm, will present them to me.

A. B. F. GAITHER,
Surviving partner.

February 5th, 1863. 10—tf

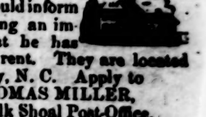
SOFT SOAP.

WANTED TO PURCHASE to fill an order, **5 bbls. Soft Soap,** for which the highest market price will be paid.

E. B. DRAKE & SON.

June 25, 1863.

Three Farms to Rent.



THE subscriber would inform those persons desiring an improved FARM, that he has three which he will rent. They are located in Alexander County, N. C. Apply to

THOMAS MILLER,
Elk Shoal Post-Office,

Oct 12—46tf Alexander Co., N. C.

Work Done Without Charge.

I WILL do Blacksmith's work, for Soldier's families, free of charge.

JACOB HAYR,

Oct 22, 1863, Iredell Co., N. C.

A Card.

DR. J. F. LONG informs his patrons that he will charge $5 a visit for four miles or less, over that distance in proportion.

October 28, 1863. 48—tf

MOLASSES.

WANTED to purchase, a few barrels HOME MADE MOLASSES, for which I will pay $5 per gallon, cash.

Nov. 12. E. B. DRAKE.

SALT! SALT!!

SALT for sale. The widows of soldiers can get small quantities without pay—until the County Salt comes.

Sept. 14.—42:tf. J. W. STOCKTON.

JUST RECEIVED,

MORE desirable GOODS to suit the season.

J. W. STOCKTON,

Sept. 14, 1863.

Forrest up a Tree.

An amusing circumstance,—also equally historical—occurred on Monday morning, after the battle of Chickamauga, which we have not seen in print:

Forrest led the cavalry advance, and with his command, pushed boldly forward to the top of Missionary Ridge, driving the rear of the enemy before him, and receiving a few random shots as they scampered down the other side of the hill.

Upon reaching the summit, at a point not far from the present headquarters of General Bragg, the party came to a halt, and while taking a "horoscope" of things about them, discovered four Yankees concealed high up among the branches of a pine tree near them. Twenty guns were instantly levelled. "Don't shoot," screamed the blue birds, "we'll come down," and, trembling in every limb, they clambered from their perch and rolled on the ground in front of Forrest. A brief investigation ascertained that they were sharp-shooters, who had not had time to escape before the rapid advance and retreat.

The pine tree was one of the most conspicuous upon that lofty chain of hills, and without a branch from the ground to a height of sixty or seventy feet. The Yankees had bored holes in its sides, and placed a stairway of pegs along its trunk. Forrest immediately mounted these, and with the eagerness and agility of a boy bounded to the green boughs far above, whence the view upon either slope of the ridge fell off in panoramic luxuriance. Gods! what a sight was there! Moses, when he stood upon Mount Nebo and gazed into the promised land, beheld no fairer vision than swam before the delighted eyes of Forrest.

The day was bright and clear.—The clouds of smoke which floated like a swarm of crows over the battle-field, was far in rear. The woods below were yet unencrusted with the deep layer of dust which settled upon them later in the day. The sky was still penetrable; and as the keen gray eye of the enthusiast surveyed the scene, new beauties mantled and re-mantled themselves, one by one, until the heart swelled with the pride and glory of a conqueror, who beholds the spoils of victory almost in his grasp. The valley was one moving sea of panic-stricken Yankees, hurrying towards Chattanooga. The debris of the battle, ambulances, trains of ordnance, artillery, and herds of cattle, were huddled together in a confused mass. Officers were hurrying hither and thither. The groves were thick with retiring blue-coats—far beyond the bright waters of the Tennessee river, spanned by a wide pontoon, were being rapidly crossed, whilst the hills on the other side were thickly veiled in dust. There were no fortifications erected, or being erected. All was haste and fear.

Forrest called from his elevated position to an officer: "Write back to Gen. Bragg and tell him he has it all his own way. The whole country is covered with Yankees. Tell him they are crossing the river, and he has only to press forward and finish this thing. *Every hour he loses is the loss of a thousand men.*" Such were the words of Forrest, and they were duly despatched. Again and again did he send back the same message before the morning was over. "Come on, for God's sake, come on." The field was ours, the fruit had but to be gathered.

Alas, why did the army fail to go forward?—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

A Marriage in the Presidential Mansion.

The Richmond correspondent of the Atlanta *Appeal*, writes Nov. 7th:

By the way there can be no impropriety in mentioning the fact that a wedding is to take place at the President's next week, when a sister of Mr. Davis is to marry a grandson of the late Ex-President Tyler. Such an event in Yankeedom would make a prodigious sensation; Jenkins would celebrate it in his most mellifluous style for the benefit of the readers of the *Herald*, and an engraving of the nuptials would go forth to the world in the illustrated weeklies. There is a coincidence in the happening of the event that may be worth noticing. The father of the bridegroom elect, when he espoused the daughter of John Tyler, celebrated the first marriage that was ever performed in the White House at Washington, and his son will be a principal in the first marriage that will take place in the mansion of the President of the Confederate States.

Patriotic Family.

Among the North Carolinians taken prisoners at the battle of Chickamauga, was Col. J. J. Seales, a bold, dashing and fearless young man, who is a brother of Brig. Gen. A. M. Scales, of Gen. Lee's army. Their father, Dr. Robert Scales, of Rockingham, N. C., had six sons in the army, all volunteers, one of whom—a gallant and heroic boy—fell before Richmond, nobly baring his bosom to the storm of shot and shell. Gen. Scales is one of the most gallant officeas in the army, and has been wounded several times.

The Abolition Methodists.

The Methodists of Illinois recently met in Conference at Springfield, and passed a resolution in favor of arming the negroes. Gov. Yates and Gen. McClernan were introduced to the Conference, and were received with rounds of applause. The oath of allegiance was administered to the members by Gov. Yates, who spoke for two hours. His speech abounded with profanity and was loudly cheered. Gen. McClernan emptied himself of a political harangue. Radical delegates were elected to the General Conference.—The venerable Peter Cartwright, who had been elected to twelve General Conferences, was rejected for the reason that he was not sufficiently radical. A distinguished minister in Cincinnati has refused to admit Democrats to the sacrimental table. So they go.

CONFEDERATE PAY

HAS been collected for the following deceased soldiers, and uncalled for, which will be paid on application to claimants:—L. G. Morefield, John Snow, Joseph Tharpe, Moses B. Deffee, J. R. Eidson, George N. Morefield, H. A. Mayes, Larkin Goforth, John B. Turner, W. S. Greenwood, H. F. Blackwelder, J. M. Lipe, A. V. W. Deaton, George L. Clodfelter, Jos. Pharr, G. L. Morris, J. T. Nesbit, D. Pharr, Marble Parker, F. R. Spinkle, Samuel Conner, D. H. Goodman.

State Bounty

Has been collected for the following deceased soldiers and uncalled for:—Wm. C Holmes, Robert M. Holmes, J. F. Nesbit, John B. Turner, N. W. Carpenter, Wm. H. Stevenson, M. H. Richie, W. S. Knox.

In consequence of the great trouble and long delay in settling claims of deceased soldiers, I desire not to take charge of any more new cases of the sort. The cases I now have on hand, are on file in the proper office in Richmond, and when paid the fact will be announced in the *Express*.

E. B. DRAKE.

Aug. 24, 1863.

STATESVILLE LIVERY STABLE.

THE Proprietor conlinues to keep on hand a number of good

HORSES and VEHICLES

for the accommodation of the travelling public. Persons desiring conveyance to any part of the adjacent country can be accommodated by calling at my Stable, in the rear of the Simonton House, on reasonable terms.

Horses and Mules kept as low as the times will admit. JAS. R DAVIDSON.

January 8, 1863 6—tf

HAS taken Rooms in the Simonton House where, he will be pleased to wait on all who desire his Services. mr16:15tf

MANSION HOTEL,

Salisbury, N. C.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long-established and well-known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, traveling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his

TABLE,

and every comfort is provided in

HIS ROOMS.

His **Stables** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful Ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **Omnibus** runs regularly to the Depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited. WM ROWZEE.

May 29, 1858.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

M. T. HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY,

RICHMOND, VA.

☞ Claims against the Confederate States settled with accuracy and dispatch. Legal business will receive prompt attention.

Aug. 20, '63—1y

SODA!

WRITING & LETTER PAPER, ENVELOPES, &C.,

TO EXCHANGE FOR

RAGS,

AT THE

Iredell Express Office.

August 5th, 1863.

SALT!

I will give SALT in exchange for FLAX-SEED, other country products and money; all at the market price.

sep 24 E. B. DRAKE.

FLAX SEED.

I AM paying the market price for FLAX SEED.

E. B. DRAKE.

Sept. 24th, 1863.

CLOVER SEED.

WANTED to purchase, a few Bushels of CLOVER SEED.

Sept 24 E. B. DRAKE.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID!

MANUFACTURED BY

J. E. BRITTON,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE subscriber is manufacturing at Charlotte, N. C., an article of

WRITING INK

superior to any that has yet been offered to the Southern public.

This INK is of a Blue-Black color, and will not mould or thicken, nor will it corrode a steel pen.

Teste having been made with this Ink, both in the sun and in water, and they have proven such, that the subscriber feels confident in offering it to dealers as a superior article. The sun will not deface its color, but gives to it a brighter one, and by putting the manuscript written with it in water, it will give it a deeper blue-black color.

It will be found that it will not rot, and paper written with it becoming wet will not be injured or defaced in the least.

It is purely a chemical article, and those procuring this Ink will get an article that time will not deface, but which will give it, instead, a more permanent and lasting quality. Manuscripts written thirteen years ago, (and which have been exposed to the sun and air since that time,) with Ink manufactured from this receipt, are as bright and as good to day as when first written.

Dealers will be supplied on as liberal terms as possible.

This Ink can be found for retail at the Daily Bulletin office, where the subscriber will be pleased to wait upon patrons. Enquire for *Britton's Blue-Black Writing Fluid.*

Wholesale orders are solicited, and all of them will be promptly filled.

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

JUST RECEIVED.

RULED

LETTER AND NOTE PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE

EXPRESS OFFICE.

August 31st, 1863.

SHINGLES!

WANTED, a few thousand SHINGLES, for which a large price will be paid.

August 6. E. B. DRAKE.

Short Almanac for 1863.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY.....					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBRUARY.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARCH.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APRIL.....				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY.....						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JUNE.....		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY.....				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUGUST.....							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	30				
SEPTEMBER.....			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER.....					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOMEMBER.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DECEMBER.....			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRE-SIDE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ADVANCED TO $7 PER YEAR.

OWING to a further advance in the price of paper and the limit put upon our supply, the Proprietor respectfully announces that from and after the 1st of MARCH, the price of the FIELD AND FIRE-SIDE will be as follows:

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Increased exertions will be used to make the paper attractive. The charming story—

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This will run through several numbers of the paper, and will be accompanied by original Tales, Essays and Poems by the best writers in the country. As only a fixed supply of paper can be had, the edition is limited, and those wishing to secure this favorite family paper would do well to subscribe early.

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JAMES GARDNER,
Augusta, Ga.

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SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquiman—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Linsay.
Gates and Chowan—Mills L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Charles McCleese.
Northampton—Dr W S Copeland.
Hertford—J B Slaughter.
Bertie—Capt Thos M Garrett.
Martin and Washington—J G Carroway.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—Jesse H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—William B Wadsworth.
Carteret and Jones—Dr M F Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—Edward Patrick
Hew Hanover—Eli W Hall.
Duplin—Dr James G Dickson.
Onslow—J A Murrill.
Bladen, Brunswick, &c—Capt J W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—Wm B Wright.
Sampson—Thomas I Faison.
Wayne—Wm K Lane.
Johnston—C B Sanders.
Wake—J P H Russ.
Nash—Capt A J Taylor.
Franklin—Washington Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—James Holeman.
Orange—Hon Wm A Graham.
Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane.
Chatham—William P Taylor.
Moore and Montgomery—Calvin W Wooley.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch.
Anson and Union—William C Smith.
Guilford—Peter Adams.
Caswell—Hon Bedford Brown.
Rockingham—Gen F L Simpson.
Mecklenburg—John A Young.
Cabarrus and Stanly—J W Smith.
Rowan and Davie—Dr J G Ramsay.
Davidson—H Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—Col Jas E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—Isaac Jarratt.
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—L Q Sharpe.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S J Neal.
Lincoln, Gaston, &c—James H White.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—M O Dickerson.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—Wm M Shipp.
Haywood, Macon, &c—C D Smith.

COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, Dr E F Watson.
Alexander—Dr J M Carson.
Anson—Purdie Richardson, R H Burns.
Ashe—J M Gentry
Bladen—J W Russ.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, W J Marsh.
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, James Bond.
Brunswick—Daniel L Russell.
Buncombe—John Burgin.
Burke—John Parks.
Cabarrus—W S Harris.
Caldwell—M N Barnhardt.
Camden—John Forbes.
Carteret—No election held, on account of the presence of the enemy.
Caswell—S S Harrison, William Long.
Catawba—Geo S Hooper.
Chatham—T B Harris, Lieut W J Headen, M Q Waddell.
Cherokee—J H Bryson.
Chowan—Lemuel C Benberry.
Cleaveland—David Beam, J R Logan.
Columbus—W M Baldwin.
Craven—J B G Barrow, Benj M Cook.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, Dr Jno McCormick, Neill McKay.
Currituck—B M Baxter
Davidson—Dr R L Beall, Henry Walser
Davie—Henry B Howard.
Duplin—J C Stanford, L W Hodges.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, Robert Bynum.
Forsyth—John P Nissen, Dr E Kerner.
Franklin—A W Pearce, Jr.
Gaston—A W Davenport.
Granville—Hon R B Gilliam, Jas S Amis, Capt Eugene Grissom.
Greene—Capt H H Best.
Guilford—M S Sherwood, R W Glenn, W R Smith.
Gates—W H Manning.
Halifax—Dr Henry Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Dr S L Love.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Henderson—Alex Henry.
Hyde—E L Mann.
Iredell—T A Allison, John Young.
Jackson—J Keener.
Johnston—Seth G Woodall, W H Avera.
Jones—Anthony E Rhodes.
Lenoir—W W Dunn.
Lincoln—A Costner.
Macon—Dr J M Lyle.
Madison—Dr Wallen.
Martin—James Robinson.
McDowell—Leiut W F Craig.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E G L Barringer.
Moore—Alexander Kelly.
Nash—Henry G Williams.
New Hanover—S J Person, J R Hawes
Northampton—V W Peebles, H Stansill
Onslow—J H Foy.
Orange—John Berry, W N Patterson.
Pasquotank—Gen W E Mann.
Perquimans—Dr Jos H Riddick.
Person—Lieut M D C Bumpass.
Pitt—C Perkins, B G Albritton.
Randolph—Jonathan Worth, M S Robbins.
Richmond—Lieut Sanders M Ingram.
Robeson—Murdock McRae, D McNeill.
Rockingham—W I Gilliam, Jas Reynolds.
Rowan—F E Shober, N N Fleming.
Rutherford—A R Bryan, J B Carpenter.
Sampson—William Kirby, Thos H Holmes.
Stanly—Lafayette Greene.
Stokes—William Flynt.
Surry—Dr Joseph Hollingsworth.
Tyrrell—(Same as in Carteret.)
Union—C Q Lemmonds.
Wake—Wm Laws, G H Alford. ——
Warren—T J Judkins, Leonard Henderson.
Washington—(Same as in Carteret.)
Watauga—Wm. Horton.
Wayne—B B Rives, M K Crawford.
Wilkes—E M Welborn, A H Hampton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancey—Lieut M D Young.

BLANK CHECKS,

on the

Agency Bank N. C. at Statesville

neatly printed,

For sale at the **Express Office.**

NOTICE.

I WILL work in the shop on all the farming tools, necessary for the farms, of all the wives of the soldiers in service, that may apply, in the corner of Wilkes and Yadkin, and north Iredell. Work done gratis this spring.

E. MITCHELL.

Iredell co., Ap. 16th, 1863.

NOTICE.

I WILL do Blacksmithing for the families of soldiers in the army, and their widows, who reside in my district, free of charge, and for any other widow in said district, during the summer.

JOHN TEMPLETON.

April 16th, 1863.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

Confederate Government.

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

J. P. Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State.
G. W. Randolph, of Va., Secretary of War.
C. G. Memminger, of S. C, Secretary of the Treasury.
S. R. Mallory, of Fla., Secretary of the Navy.
Thos H. Watts, of Ala., Attorney General.
J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General.

SENATE.

Alabama.	*Missouri.*
Clement C. Clay	†John B. Clark
†William L. Yancey	R. S T. Peyton
Arkansas.	*North Carolina.*
†Robt W. Johnson	George Davis
Charles B. Mitchell	Wm. T. Dortch
Florida.	*South Carolina.*
James M. Baker	†Robert W. Barnwell
†A. E. Maxwell	†James L. Orr
Georgia.	*Tennessee.*
Benj. H. Hill	Langdon C. Haynes
†Robert Toombs	Gustavus A. Henry
Kentucky.	*Texas.*
†H. C Burnett	W. S. Oldham
†Wm. E. Simms	†Louis T. Wigfall
Louisiana.	*Virginia.*
Thomas S. Semmes	†R M. T. Hunter
Edward Sparrow	Wm Ballard Preston
Mississippi.	
†Albert G. Brown	
James Phelan	

Those having the † prefixed have served in the United States Congress. The number of old Congressmen in the Senate will be fourteen; new Congressmen, twelve; total twenty-six.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alabama.	*Missouri.*
Dist.	*Dist.*
1 Thomas J. Foster	3 Casper W Bell
2 †Wm R Smith	4 A H Conrow
3 John P Ralls	5 George G Vest
4 †J L M Curry	6 Thos W Freeman
5 †Francis S Lyon	7 John Hyer
6 W P Chilton	*North Carolina.*
7 †David Clopton	1 †W N H Smith
8 †James L Pugh	2 Robert R Bridgers
9 †E L Dargan	3 Owen R Kenan
Arkansas.	4 T D McDowell
1 Felix J Batson	5 Thos S Ashe
2 G D Royston	6 A H Arrington
3 A H Garland	7 Robert McLean
4 Thos B Hanly	8 Wm Lander
Florida.	9 B S Gaither
1 J B Hawkins	10 A T Davidson
2 R B Hilton	*South Carolina.*
Georgia.	1 †John McQueen
1 J Hartridge	2 †W P Miles
2 C J Munnerlyn	3 L M Ayer
3 Hines Holt	4 †M L Bonham
4 A H Kenan	5 James Farrow
5 David W Lewis	6 †W W Boyce
6 Wm W Clark	*Tennessee.*
7 †Robt P Trippe	1 J T Heiskell
8 †L J Gartrell	2 W G Swann
9 Hardy Strickland	3 W H Tebbs
10 †A R Wright	4 E L Gardenshire
Kentucky.	5 †H S Foote
1 Alfred Boyd	6 ‡M P Gentry
2 J W Crockett	7 ‡G W Jones
3 H E Read	8 Thomas Menees
4 G W Ewing	9 ‡J D C Atkins
5 †J S Chrisman	10 ‡J V Wright
6 T L Burnett	11 David M Currin
7 H W Bruce	*Texas.*
8 S S Scott	1 ‡John A Wilcox
9 E M Bruce	2 Peter W Gray
10 J W Moore	3 C C Herbert
11 R J Breckinridge	4 H F Sexton
12 J M Elliott	5 Malcolm Graham
Louisiana.	6 Wm B Wright
1 Chas J Villere	*Virginia.*
2 Chas M Conrad	1 ‡M R H Garnett
3 Duncan F Kenner	2 John R Chambliss
4 Lucien J Dupre	3 James Lyons
5 John F Lewis	4 Chas F Collier
6 †J Perkins, Jr.	5 ‡T S Bocock
Mississippi.	6 John Goode, Jr.
1 J W Clapp	7 J P Holcombe
2 †Reuben Davis	8 ‡D C DeJarnette
3 Israel Welch	9 ‡Wm Smith
4 H C Chambers	10 ‡Alex R Boteler
5 †O R Singleton	11 John B Baldwin
6 E Barksdale	12 W R Staples
7 †John J McRae	13 Walter Preston
Missouri.	14 Albert G Jenkins
1 W M Cook	15 Robt Johnson
2 Thos A Harris	16 Chas W Russell

Those marked with the † ‡ have been members of the United States Congress. The number of old Congressmen will be thirty-three. New Congressmen, seventy-three. Total, one hundred and six.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the

CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY Of Charlotte,

Will receive and forward Applications for **Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire,** on the principles of the Company.

The Company is doing a prosperous business. No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.

E. B. DRAKE,
11-tf Agent.

THE BULLETIN AND THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

THE circulation of the above named paper is rapidly increasing, and its influence as an advertising medium is being felt and appreciated by its patrons, having access to almost every neighborhood in this and adjoining Counties, as well as the adjoining Districts in South Carolina.

THE CATAWBA JOURNAL,

One of the largest papers now published in the State, mailed for $1 per annum, made up from the columns of the *Daily Bulletin*, has not only become a popular paper, but it affords great advantages to those who wish to use its columns as an advertising medium.

Specimen copies will be sent to any section they may be ordered, free of postage

For terms, &c., we refer the reader to our imprint. E. H. BRITTON.

JAS. W. DRAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 13 St. Louis Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

Jan. 21, 1859.—7-tf

SHUCKS AND HAY WANTED.

SEVERAL wagon loads of Shucks and Hay wanted immediately.

Dec 11 E. B. DRAKE.

The Southern Hepatic Pills.

An Excellent Family Medicine.

THIS combination of medicines was first prepared by the proprietor in 1825, when he was pronounced by three eminent physicians in a southern city, as in an advanced stage of Consumption. *These Pills cured him.* He is now over seventy years of age and in discharge of active professional duties. Their good effects upon others created such a demand for them that he was compelled to desist from supplying them gratuitously.

They are NOT recommended by the proprietor as good for all diseases, but only for such as arise from DISORDERS OF THE LIVER. Many persons have testified to their good effects in *Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, Yellow Fever, Pneumonia, Dyspepsia, &c., &c.*

Read the following:

S. D. Wallace, Esq., *Treasurer of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road,* (Aug. 30, '62,) says: "It has been said that "Dyspepsia" is our *national* disease. However this may be, it caused *me* long and severe suffering. Providentially a friend furnished me with a few boxes of the *"Hepatic Pills,"* and *the use of them has perfected a cure.* In my family they have been used *frequently* with *eminent success.* Among my acquaintances, *many cases* originating from diseased liver, have been relieved and cured by them. a regard them an *invaluable medicine,* and take pleasure in forwarding this voluntary tribute."

Col John Wright, of Goldsboro, N. C., (Aug. 14, 1862,) says: "I have used the *Southern Hepatic Pills* in my family here and also on my plantation in Alabama, and *always with success.* I have a valuable servant girl who had been a long time under treatment for consumption, without receiving *any* benefit. Almost in her extremity I was induced to try the *Hepatic Pills.* They were given *according to directions,* and she is now well, *entirely restored by them.* A similar case occurred among my servants in Alabama. For liver and lung diseases *I have perfect confidence in them."*

Full directions and *other certificates* will be found on the wrapper of each box.

The great rise in the price of medicines, compels the proprietor to put these pills at $1.00 per box. *As it may soon not be possible to procure all the ingredients, it would be well for the afflicted to order them at once.*

From the price above stated, *a liberal discount will be made to dealers* as long as the pills can be furnished.

Address GEORGE W. DEEMS, Wilson, North Carolina. Dec 4, '62—6m

For Sale in Statesville, N. C., by MOORE & STOCKTON, Druggists; and F. SCARR, Druggist, Charlotte.

PROSPECTUS.

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IREDELL EXPRESS,

A Large and Well-Printed

Weekly News-Paper,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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Price $5 A Year, Payable in Advance

The Express will enter upon the Sixth Volume on the 4th December next. Each number will contain Choice Literary Selections, Poetry, Domestic Intelligence from all parts of the country, Political Essays, Markets, full and reliable News from the

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Having grown older in years, and added to our philosophy by experience, we will be more successful in pursuing the even tenor of our way, and indulge the belief that, by the same diligence our efforts to publish an entertaining Journal—such an one as will be a welcome visitor to every household—will be crowned with success.

The Express will continue, as it has done, since the

Old North State

severed her connexion with the Despotic Government at Washington, an earnest advocate of the best interests of the

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and of North Carolina in particular.

In addition, we have supplied ourselves with materials for doing

JOB WORK

of every description, for Merchants, Mechanics, Railroads, Banks and others. All kinds of

BLANKS,

Together with

COLLEGE CATALOGUES

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done to any extent in the best manner and with dispatch.

OUR TERMS.

IN consequence of the great advance in labor, paper and all the stock and material used in the printing business, on and after the 1st day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper, 1 Month,.....$1.00
" " 3 Months,..... 3.00
" " 6 Months,..... 5.00
" " 12 Months,..... 8.00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, but we cannot furnish the paper, and live ourself, for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the Daily papers of other States, and as to quality of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier far than any of the Dailies of this State.

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets and at the counter at *Ten Cents* a copy. This is what the Richmond papers are sold for, while we furnish the same telegraphic news in the morning that they bring at night.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in the State, and more in the City than any other paper, the Progress will be found inferior to no other paper as an advertising medium.

Papers in the State with whom we exchange will please copy this notice a few times. The favor will be cheerfully reciprocated at any time.

Raleigh, Feb. 24th, 1863.

SHERIFF'S DEEDS,